

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

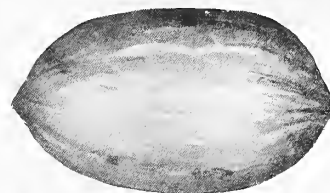
FEB 24 1916

RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

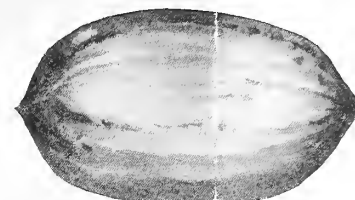
INDEXED. B.



NATIVE TREE ON MR. TOM STEELE'S FARM NEAR SCOTTS, ARK.
PRODUCED THE LARGEST CROP ON RECORD FOR A
SINGLE TREE, 136 BUSHELS, IN 1900



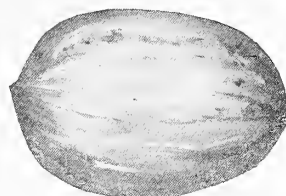
PABST



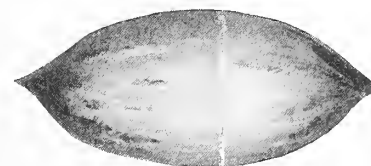
STUART



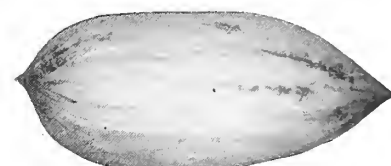
RUSSELL



SUCCESS

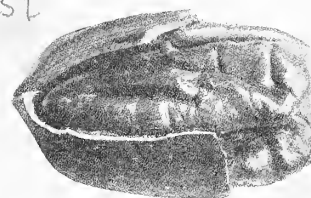


SCHLEY



VAN DEMAN

Price list



PABST



STUART



PABST NURSERY TREES IN 4-YEAR-OLD PECAN GROVE

HICKS & HOLDER

817 Southern Trust Building

Phone Main 489

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS FOR ARKANSAS FOR

CHAS. E. PABST & SONS PECAN NURSERY

(of Ocean Springs, Miss)

PEDIGREED ROOT GRAFTED PAPER SHELL PECAN TREES

PRICE LIST

Age Root System	Height	Rate Each	10	100	1000
3 years	1 to 2 ft.	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$0.75	\$0.60
3 years	2 to 3 ft.	1.50	1.25	1.00	.75
4 years	3 to 4 ft.	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00
5 years	4 to 5 ft.	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25
5 years	5 to 6 ft.	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.50
6 years	6 to 7 ft.	2.40	2.40	2.15	1.85
6 years	6 to 8 ft.	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.00
7 years	7 to 9 ft.	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.50

These prices include our superintendence in planting when orders of sufficient size are placed with us. You will readily realize the importance of giving your trees the proper start. We also give individual written instructions for care, fertilizing where necessary, cultivating, staking and protective measures, etc., based upon your particular soil and locality. These are the best quality trees you can buy. We can supply cheaper trees if the best quality is not desired.

Our trees begin to bear earlier than the apple tree. We have trees in Little Rock that began to bear four years after transplanting. A good commercial crop can be counted on in five or six years after planting, where the right kind of trees are secured and the proper care is given them. The long wait necessary in the past has been eliminated. Your land can be cultivated with almost any kind of crops for years after you are getting profitable returns from your pecan trees. You lose the use of only a very small fraction of the land.

The pecan tree, although responding rapidly to proper care, requires less attention than any other fruit or nut tree grown, and is conceded to be the most profitable and longest lived. Plant a pecan grove of the right kind of trees, and insure your and your family's independence. Grafted pecan trees of the right quality pay from \$100 to \$1,000 per acre, according to age and care. However, with a net income of only \$100 per acre (about \$6 per tree), the profit on your investment in trees would be several hundred per cent per annum.

The demand for the best quality of pecans is increasing many times faster than the supply is increasing, and there seems no probability of supplying even the present demand in several decades. The imports of nuts (not including pecans, which are grown successfully only in the Cotton Belt of the southern part of the United States) has increased from about \$2,000,000 in 1900 to about \$20,000,000 in 1914. If the demand should ever be met by the supply, the by-products of pecan oil, pecan butter, shells for fertilizer, hulls and leaves for dyes, etc., would net enormous profits on any quantity of pecans that there is any probability or possibility of producing.

All our trees are guaranteed to be root grafted with scions carefully selected from old, heavy and regular bearing trees, and are guaranteed to bear true to the varieties selected. The older the root system, the more successfully can the pecan tree be transplanted, and the quicker will be the growth of the tree, and consequently the earlier and heavier will be the profitable returns. The pecan will not bear true to seed planted.

The root grafting method, of which Mr. Chas. E. Pabst was the originator, makes the very best trees. They are more symmetrical, without the unsightly "offsets" resulting from the budding method, and eliminates the necessity of rebudding or re-grafting in the event the tree is injured below the bud or dies down to below the bud after transplanting.

Mr. Pabst started his experimental work with the pecan in about 1877, founding his nursery in 1883, and was the first to successfully demonstrate that any variety and the heavy and regular bearing qualities of the parent tree could be reproduced with certainty by grafting or budding from the parent tree to the young or old trees raised from the ordinary "seedling" pecan. Also that contrary to the opinion now generally prevalent, the older the root system the more successfully can the pecan tree be transplanted. The pecan root system does not develop but very few lateral roots and fibrous feeders from the tap root until after two years' growth from the seed, and the more tender fibrous feeders the pecan root has, the more quickly the transplanted tree takes hold, and the more rapid the growth, and the earlier the tree comes into bearing. As a usual thing, the pecan tree that has been grafted with bearing wood, begins to bear in about nine or ten years from the seed. In other words, if you buy a five-year root system tree, it will begin to bear in about five years after transplanting. If you buy only a three-year root system, it will be about seven years before the tree begins to bear. Many mistakes have been made and much time lost by some in putting out pecan groves. Investigate thoroughly and buy from a Nursery that has had the proper experience, and that can be ascertained to be reliable, financially responsible, and will give you guarantees in writing that you will get the quality of trees represented.

There are now being propagated about one hundred varieties of pecans. Many of them are worthless from a commercial standpoint. Some are poor bearers, some irregular bearers, some too thick shelled, some with poor filling qualities and poor quality meats, some entirely too small, etc. The ideal pecan is one with a good size, running about forty and not more than fifty to the pound, with a good shape, thin shelled and easily cracked, heavy and regular bearer, hardy and free from disease.

The Pabst Nursery has carefully tested all of the leading varieties of pecans, and the ones we illustrate in this pamphlet have been thoroughly demonstrated to have the qualities most desired, and are ideal for Arkansas planting.

At least two and preferably four different varieties should be selected, principally for the reason that the varieties we propagate pollinate a few days apart over a period of a week or ten days. If the pollen from one variety should be damaged by heavy wind or rain storms at the critical pollinating period, another variety a few days later would furnish the pollen for the whole orchard. The crossing of pollen would not affect the variety of pecan, the pistillate bud determining the variety, but if the nut produced by cross pollination were to be planted, it would not bear true to the seed, which is one of the principal reasons why the pecan and many other nuts and fruits do not bear true to seed. The staminate and pistillate buds of the pecan are located on the same tree, and an isolated tree will bear, but usually the larger the orchard the more certain are all of the pistillate buds to be pollinated, better assuring a heavy and regular crop. We recommend especially the Pabst and Stuart varieties.

Pecans do well on a remarkably wide variety of soil. They are found "native" principally on alluvial or "bottom" lands, but many are found on thin and hilly soil. The land having a good clay sub-soil (which usually contains a good percentage of potash, the principal element in the production of the fruit or nut) has been found to produce the best results. The trees come into bearing a little earlier on the well-drained clay soils, and more trees can be planted per acre on this variety of land, but on the alluvial soils the trees grow faster and will make larger trees in the end, and more nuts per tree, but fewer trees must be planted per acre, which results in about a "standoff" as to the kind of soil selected. About twelve to fifteen trees per acre should be planted on the alluvial soils, but seventeen to twenty can be planted on the thinner soils with clay subsoil. The Delmas eight-acre grove, illustrated herein, is growing on a soil almost pure sand for about a foot deep, but is underlaid with a good clay sub-soil. It is safe to say, and it has been demonstrated in many instances, that the pecan tree will do well on almost any kind of soil in the South that is well drained and is not underlaid with an impenetrable hardpan.

Orders must be placed early to insure getting trees of the most select age and size, and to insure your getting the varieties of pecans that will be most ideal for your particular soil and locality. Mr. Pabst has frequently sold during the summer all the trees available for the following fall and winter planting. The trees are dug in the Nursery the latter part of November, and can be safely transplanted from December 1 to March 1. If you are going to plant pecan trees, buy the best you can get. Remember, they live for hundreds of years, and deserve the best foundation.

START RIGHT AND SUCCESS IS CERTAIN.

In closing we want to give you an idea of the value of pecan groves. The highest authorities state that a most conservative estimate of the increase in value of a pecan tree after transplanting is at least \$5 per tree per year. Bearing pecan groves, when sold at all, bring between \$750 and several thousand dollars per acre. The Delmas eight-acre grove at Pascagoula, Miss., netting about \$900 per acre per year, is valued at \$40,000, being about \$5,000 per acre. It is paying about 20 per cent per annum on this valuation. Isn't it worth it? However, if you will forget all the immense profits that are being made in this infant industry, and make your own estimates, based on small yields, and small prices, you will surely come to the conclusion that few if any investments offer the safety, and at the same time the certainty, of a competency from even a small grove, and a fortune from a larger acreage.

The fancy thin-shelled pecans of the better varieties now bring wholesale prices of fifty cents and up per pound. A pecan running about forty to the pound, when shelled, results in from two to three times the weight of meats as the small native pecan, and therefore is worth much more than the native pecan, without considering the fancy size, better quality, ease of cracking, etc. Prices of pecans are steadily advancing every year.

No orders accepted for less than \$5, on account of the expense of packing and shipping.

Terms, one-half cash with order, balance on delivery. This rule has been found necessary because of the enormous loss in the past in shipping trees without substantial payments, and the purchasers (in many instances well rated individuals) fail to accept delivery for various reasons, such as sale of property intended for the trees, financial difficulties, etc. We must know that our trees are sold before they are dug from the Nursery.

See us or write for further information.

HICKS & HOLDER

817 Southern Trust Building

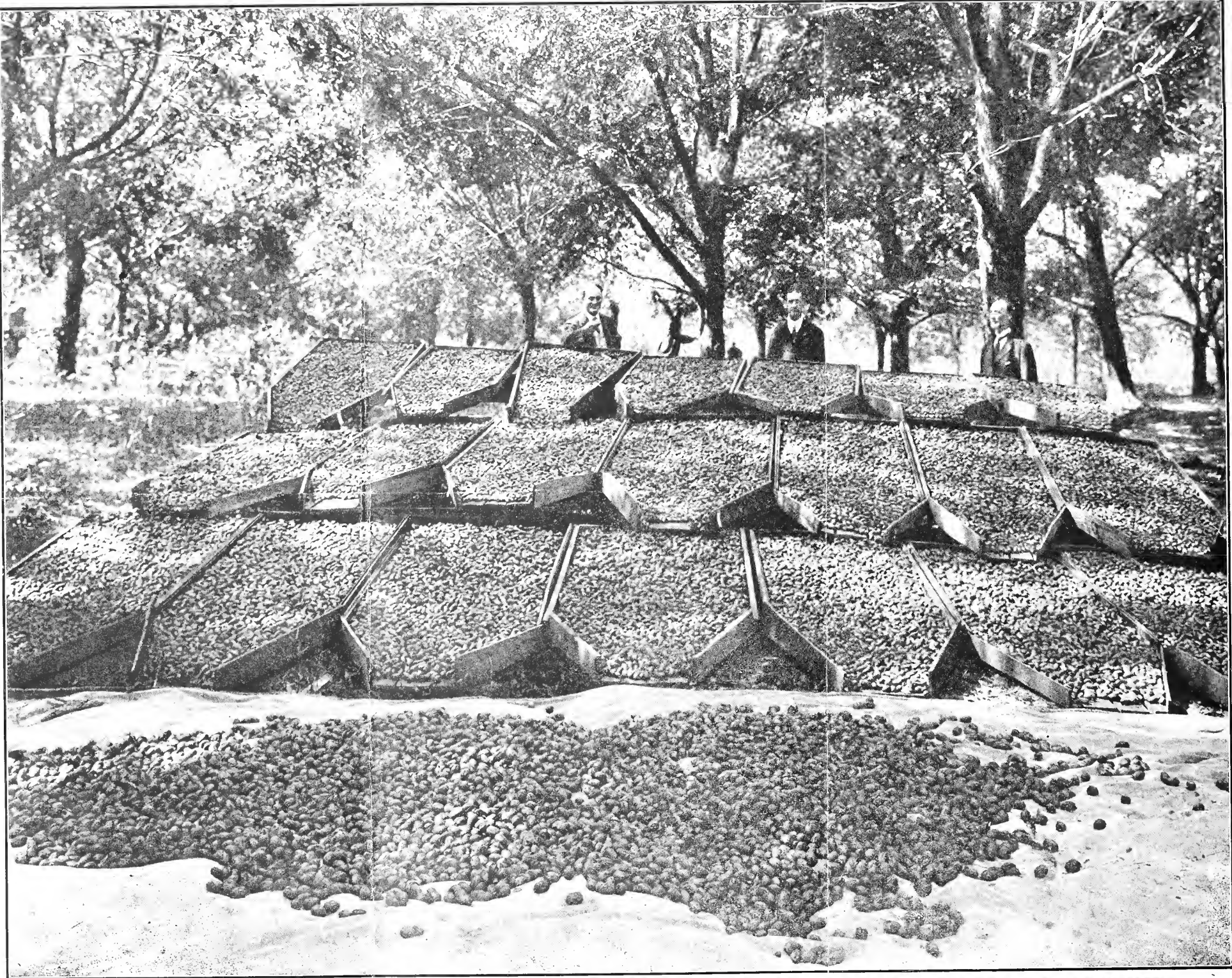
Phone 489

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Exclusive Sales Agents for Arkansas
for

CHAS. E. PABST & SONS PECAN NURSERY
of Ocean Springs, Miss.

The Mississippi Agricultural & Mechanical College, through Prof. A. B. McKay, head of Department of Horticulture, says: "If there is a more reliable, honest and straightforward man in the Pecan business in Mississippi or elsewhere than is Chas. E. Pabst, I have not had the pleasure of meeting him. As to his knowledge of the pecan business, his is equal to the best. I have many times sought his advice on pecans and pecan culture, varieties, etc., and assure you that I have implicit faith and confidence in his good judgment." Mr. E. R. Glascock, Cashier of the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Ocean Springs, Miss., says: "Chas. E. Pabst & Sons are known to us to be thoroughly reliable, trustworthy and financially responsible. They are not only producers of the highest grade pecans, such as the Pabst, Stuart, Success, Schley, Russell and Van Deman, which have been thoroughly tested and have been found to be the best varieties now being propagated, but were originators of some of these varieties. Mr. Pabst is a leading authority on the pecan subject. We do not hesitate to recommend them."



PECAN GROVE OF LITTLE OVER 8 ACRES, OWNED BY A. G. DELMAS, AT PASCAGOULA, MISS. CROP BROUGHT \$7,200.00 CASH IN 1913—ABOUT \$900.00 PER ACRE